



## UNHCR Sub-Office Central Region DISTRICT PROFILE

DATE: 5/4/02

<b>PROVINCE:</b>	Ghazni				
<b>DISTRICT:</b>	Dehyak				
<b>Population 1990:</b>	31,862				
<b>CURRENT ESTIMATED POPULATION</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>Returned IDPs</b>	<b>Recent Returnees</b>	<b>IDPs</b>	<b>Children under 12</b>	<b>Female Households</b>
41,359			5,763	19,852	
<b>ETHNIC COMPOSITION:</b> around 89% Hazara and 11% Pashtun					
<b>EXPECTED RETURNING POPULATION 2002</b>					
<b>IDPS</b>			<b>RETURNEES</b>		500 Individuals
<b>AUTHORITY</b>					
<b>Head Of District:</b>	Shura				
<b>Other Information:</b>					
<b>GENERAL SITUATION</b>					
<p>The security and political situations are normal, with some clashes between Pashtuns and Hazaras in the past .The people are destitute and unemployment is a serious problem in the district because of the severity of the drought.</p> <p>The district has a local shura for resolving disputes, and when they fail, these are referred to district shura. Failing that, they are referred to the provincial shura.</p> <p>The district administrator has been appointed by the provincial governor.</p>					

<b>SECTORAL INFORMATION</b>					
<b>SHELTER:</b>	<b>Percentage and the number of houses destroyed:</b>		About 4% or 330 houses		
	<b>Housing Situation of Returning Population :</b>		Residing with relatives.		
	<b>Comments:</b> The homes are traditional and mud-built. Shelter material can be found in the district, except glass for windows and bricks. Local NGOs have built some homes in llghawat, Wolangeer, Qala, NiazQala and Nazarkhan.				
<b>WATER:</b>	<b>Type of Potable Water Sources and the Distance:</b>		Shallow wells and hand pumps inside residential compounds. Some residents travel 450- 500 m. to fetch water.		
	<b>Availability of Potable water (%):</b>				
	<b>Sanitation and Drainage:</b>		Drainage through pipes doesn't exist; the current sanitation system is not hygienic.		
	<b>Comments:</b> The water table is dropping because of the continuing drought. Due to poverty, the population cannot afford the expenses of a tube wells. Hence, villagers are in need of potable water projects in Laghawat, Walangeer and Slezanzi.				
<b>AGRICULTURE:</b>	<b>Main crops:</b>		Wheat, maize, alfalfa, orchards and clover.		
	<b>Current Land Condition:</b>		About 40% of arable land is in use. It is not possible to use the remainder because of the drought.		
	<b>Existing Irrigation schemes:</b>		Karezes and tube wells		
	<b>Agri/tool Banks:</b>		Both modern and traditional tools.		
	<b>Animal Husbandry</b>		Sheep, cows, goats, oxen and poultry		
	<b>Comments:</b> Irrigation has been adversely affected by the continuing drought.				
<b>INCOME GENERATION:</b>	<b>Main sources of Income:</b>	Petty trading , farming and manual labour	<b>% of No income in the district</b>	About 30% of the population have no access to paid jobs in the district.	

SECTORAL INFORMATION						
	<b>Comments:</b> Most of the population has left the district in search of work opportunities in petty trading or farming.					
<b>HEALTH:</b>	<b>Health Centre:</b>	<b>Types</b>		<b>Currently functioning</b>	<b>Before 1998</b>	
		<b>No. of Clinic:</b>		2	2	
		<b>No. of Mobile Clinic:</b>		0	0	
		<b>No. of Hospital:</b>		0	0	
	<b>Nurses and Mid-wives</b>		5	5		
<b>Comments:</b> There is a shortage of health professionals and health facilities. Most residents go to Ghazni city about 39-50km away for medical attention. Only the immunization prog. is adequate and functioning normally.						
<b>EDUCATION:</b>	<b>Education Centre:</b>	<b>Types</b>		<b>Currently functioning</b>	<b>Before 1998</b>	
		<b>No. of high School:</b>		1	1	
		<b>No. of Primary School:</b>		7	7	
		<b>No. of Home Base Sch:</b>			3	
	<b>Teacher:</b>	<b>Female:</b>	3	<b>Pupils:</b>	<b>Girls:</b>	62
		<b>Male:</b>	83		<b>Boys:</b>	2,079
<b>Literacy Rate %:</b>	22%					
<b>Comments:</b> School buildings were destroyed during the war, and then NGOs constructed new ones. Teachers are paid a pittance. Generally, there are inadequate educational facilities, professional teachers, teaching materials and school supplies.						
<b>MINE/UXOs:</b>	<b>Existence of mines &amp; UXOs:</b>			Mines and UXO do exist		
	<b>Identified priority villages to clear:</b>			Unit and Ramak villages.		
	<b>Comments:</b> The above two villages are heavily mined as certified by ICRC and residents. Incidents have also been reported. Clearing the area of mines and UXOs and conducting mine awareness programs are a priority.					
PROTECTION						
<b>Population Movement:</b>						
<b>Minority Issue:</b>	Two ethic groups (Tajiks and Pashtuns) live in the district. The situation is generally peaceful					
<b>Land Ownership:</b>	Problems are solved locally and with the help of elders. Failing that, they are referred to the local shura, who may refer unresolved cases to the district authorities.					
<b>House Occupation:</b>	Same process as above for resolving disputes					
<b>Others:</b>						
NGOs Working in the District						
SCA- health and education; NAC- health; DACAAR- water; FAO- seed distribution.						
Other Comments (Accessibility etc)						
Dehyak district is about 30 km from the provincial capital. It is one of the transit points that will be used by returnees from Pakistan.						

Signature of the responsible researcher: